

(11) Publication number : **0 680 214 A2**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number : **95302571.5**

(51) Int. Cl.⁸ : **H04N 7/173, H04N 7/16**

(22) Date of filing : **19.04.95**

(30) Priority : **29.04.94 US 236286**

(43) Date of publication of application :
02.11.95 Bulletin 95/44

(84) Designated Contracting States :
DE FR GB IT

(71) Applicant : **AT & T Corp.**
32 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10013-2412 (US)

(72) Inventor : **Blahut, Donald Edgar**
9 Stevens Drive
Holmdel, New Jersey 07733 (US)
Inventor : **Story, Guy Ashley**
151 Spring Street
New York, New York 10012 (US)
Inventor : **Schell, William Martin**
910 Johnston Drive
Watchung, New Jersey 07060 (US)
Inventor : **Szurkowski, Edward Stanley**
9 Collinwood Road
Maplewood, New Jersey 07040 (US)

(74) Representative : **Johnston, Kenneth Graham et al**
AT&T (UK) Ltd.
5 Mornington Road
Woodford Green Essex, IG8 OTU (GB)

(54) Sending of and billing for interactive shows based upon advertising activity.

(57) Described is a technique for an interactive television ("ITV") system wherein viewers are allowed to select a desired level of advertisements with which they are provided. The technique comprises transmitting to a interactive services subscriber location a program and a set of advertisements (collectively referred to as a "show"). The set of advertisements is selected based upon an input from a user associated with the interactive services subscriber location. The input comprises an indicator of an amount of advertisements in the set of advertisements. Another feature of the ITV system described is that it allows for adjusting an amount of a bill of a subscriber to interactive television services based upon the amount of advertisements viewed in a show.

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to interactive television. More particularly, the invention relates to the sending of and billing for interactive shows.

Background of the Invention

Today's world of television ("TV") comprises "broadcast" TV and conventional "cable" TV. Broadcast TV is typically called "free" TV since it is broadcast through the air and any antenna may be able to pick up broadcast signals. Conventional cable TV is a service that uses a cable as the transmission medium for signals.

A common thread between broadcast TV and conventional cable TV is that signals travel in one direction. For example, in broadcast TV the viewer cannot send a signal through the air back to the transmitter. Also, in conventional cable TV, the viewer cannot send a signal through the cable wire back to the cable TV company.

In broadcast TV and conventional cable TV, most TV shows provide advertisements to the viewing audience. A few exceptions may be, for example, premium channels on a conventional cable TV system and public TV (e.g., channel 13). However, even these "exceptions" have "advertisements" in the sense that they promote other premium channels available through the conventional cable TV system and ask viewers to make a donation to "support" the station, respectively.

Some viewers are of the opinion that advertisements provide important information about products and services. These viewers typically want to see advertisements.

Some viewers are of the opinion that advertisements are a waste of time. These viewers typically do not want to see any advertisements. Many of these viewers will tape a show on their video cassette recorder (VCR) and watch it later in about two thirds the normal viewing time by simply "fast-forwarding" through all of the advertisements.

Some viewers are willing to tolerate a few advertisements. Typically, these viewers are more interested in advertisements than some but less interested in advertisements than others.

Summary of the Invention

We have invented a technique for an interactive television ("ITV") system wherein viewers are allowed to select a desired level of advertisements with which they are provided. ITV systems are similar to conventional cable TV systems in that the transmission medium is a cable rather than the air. However, in contrast to both broadcast TV and conventional cable TV wherein signals travel only in one direction, ITV sys-

tems are characterized by the capability of having signals travel in two directions (both from the ITV system to an interactive services subscriber location and from the interactive services subscriber location to the ITV system). The technique comprises transmitting to a interactive services subscriber location a program and a set of advertisements (collectively referred to as a "show"). There are a number of ways in which this may be accomplished, some of which will be mentioned in the "Detailed Description" section. The set of advertisements is selected based upon an input from a user associated with the interactive services subscriber location. For example, if the amount of advertisements is expressed as a number, such as three, the ITV system will select a set of three advertisements. Likewise, if the amount of advertisements is expressed in terms of time, such as five minutes of advertisements, the ITV system will select a set of advertisements that take approximately five minutes to display. The input comprises an indicator of an amount of advertisements in the set of advertisements. Advantageously, the ITV system allows viewers that desire to view many advertisements to so specify and thus, to view numerous advertisements. Also advantageously, the ITV system allows viewers that desire to view no advertisements to so specify and thus, view a show containing no advertisements (e.g., the "set" of advertisements is the null set). Also advantageously, the ITV system allows viewers that desire to view a few advertisements to so specify and thus, view a show with a moderate amount of advertisements.

Also advantageously, the ITV system allows for adjusting an amount of a bill of a subscriber to interactive television services based upon the amount of advertisements viewed in a show. Typically, the more advertisements that are viewed, the less the subscriber's bill will be for that show. Typically, subscribers are billed on a monthly basis.

Also advantageously, the ITV system allows for adjusting an amount of a bill of a subscriber to interactive television services based upon the level of advertisements sent to the interactive services subscriber location on a regular basis.

Other advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the drawings and the remainder of the specification.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows a broadcast TV system.

Figure 2 shows a conventional cable TV system.

Figure 3 shows an example of an ITV system that is capable of implementing the present invention.

Figure 4 shows an example of shows for a number of users assembled by the present invention.

Figure 5 shows a simplified version of a flow chart that gives an example of how the amount of ad-

vertisements is determined.

Detailed Description

ITV systems represent a great departure from previous broadcast TV systems and conventional cable TV systems. However, prior to discussing the present invention in its ITV environment, it will be useful to provide a brief description of the broadcast TV and conventional cable TV systems shown in figures 1 and 2, respectively.

Figure 1 shows a broadcast TV system 100 comprised of a broadcast system 102, an antenna 104, and a television 106. Although there are many broadcast systems in a broadcast TV system 100 (at least one for each broadcast channel), only broadcast system 102 is shown for the sake of simplicity. Suppose one wishes to watch a presidential address from the White House 108 carried on broadcast TV. First, a broadcast TV station would place a camera 110 at the White House 108 to film the president. The camera 110 is connected to a transmitter 112. The transmitter 112 broadcasts signals 114. Locations in the Washington D.C. area may be able to pick up the signals 114 with the antenna 104. However, other locations, for example, in New York, would pick up the signals 114 after they have been transmitted to a satellite 116, then to a local receiver 118 in, for example, New York, then broadcast by another transmitter 120, and finally picked up by another antenna 122. Antennae 104 and 122 are connected to televisions 106 and 124, respectively. This allows a person in New York to watch the same show as a person in Washington, D.C.

Figure 2 shows a conventional cable TV system 140 comprised of a receiver 150, a transmitter 152, a plurality of local receivers 154, 156, 158, and a plurality of cables 160, 162, and 164, connecting local receiver 154 to a plurality of homes 166, 168, and 170. Local receivers 156 and 158 are also connected, via cables (not shown), to other homes (not shown). The receiver 150 receives signals from a plurality of broadcast systems, each similar to broadcast system 102. A combined signal 172 is formed and is transmitted by transmitter 152 to the plurality of local receivers 154, 156, and 158. The cables 160, 162, and 164 carry the combined signal 172 into homes 166, 168, and 170, respectively, where signals may be displayed and, if necessary, decoded (as is necessary with many "premium" channels such as HBO).

Figure 3 shows an ITV system 200 comprised of headend equipment, or headend 202, an ITV server 204, broadcast receivers 206, satellite receivers 208, local sources 210, a programming center 212, a program library 214 and a distribution network 216, all interconnected as shown. The distribution network 216 is comprised of feeders 218, branches 220 and interactive subscriber locations 222. U.S. Patent Applica-

tion Serial No. 07/965,492 entitled "Interactive Television Converter" filed October 23, 1992 and assigned to the assignee of the present invention, which describes the ITV system 200 of FIG. 3 more fully with reference to its FIG. 1, is incorporated herein by reference as if set forth in its entirety. Also incorporated herein by reference as if set forth in their entirety are: U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/029205 entitled "Method And Apparatus For The Coding And Display Of Overlapping Windows With Transparency" filed March 10, 1993; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/965493 entitled "Interactive Television Multicasting" filed October 23, 1992; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/965463 entitled "Initializing Terminals In A Signal Distribution System" filed October 23, 1992; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/997985 entitled "Program Server For Interactive Television System" filed December 28, 1992; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/056973 entitled "Integrated Television Services System" filed May 3, 1993; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/056974 entitled "System For Composing Multimedia Signals For Interactive Television Services" filed May 3, 1993; and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/175059 entitled "Method Of Controlling Multiple Processes Using Finite State Machines" filed December 29, 1993, all of which are assigned to the assignee of the present invention.

The invention will now be described with respect to a video-on-demand ("VOD") application.

Figure 4 depicts a show being assembled for each of a plurality of interactive services subscriber locations 222a, 222b, and 222c. This concept is described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/965493 entitled "Interactive Television Multicasting" filed October 23, 1992 with reference to its Figure 4. At each interactive subscriber location 222a, 222b, and 222c, a converter is present. The converter is described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/965,492 entitled "Interactive Television Converter" filed October 23, 1992. Each converter can be enabled to receive more than one virtual channel at any given time. The circled numbers in Figure 4 relate to virtual channel numbers.

The concept of a virtual channel will now be briefly explained. However, more detailed discussions of virtual channels are in the above references such as U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/056974 entitled "System For Composing Multimedia Signals For Interactive Television Services" filed May 3, 1993. In one embodiment, there are two different types of packets, data packets and control packets. Each packet transmitted through the network is comprised of header information and control information. The header information defines a "virtual channel" in which the packet is deemed to be transmitted. Thus, although one may be sequentially displaying packets from a plurality of different virtual channels, the virtual channels are transparent to the viewer because

the viewer is under the impression that only one channel is being viewed.

Still referring to Figure 4, assume a number of interactive services subscriber locations 222a, 222b, and 222c desire engage in VOD. Assume further that viewers at interactive services subscriber locations 222a, 222b, and 222c desire to view the same video beginning at time t_0 and desire no commercials, ten minutes of commercials, and twenty minutes of commercials, respectively. Assume further that the beginning of the desired video is available on virtual channel 1. Viewers at interactive services subscriber location 222a will receive virtual channel 1, virtual channel 2, virtual channel 3, and virtual channel 4 during times t_0 to t_{ads1} , t_{ads1} to t_{ads} , t_{ads} to t_{0+90} , and t_{0+90} to t_{end} , respectively, wherein the time to show the desired video is represented by the difference between t_0 and t_{end} and wherein the VOD is assumed to be 120 minutes in length (due to the location of t_{0+90}). Viewers at interactive services subscriber location 222b will receive virtual channel 1, virtual channel 2, virtual channel 5, virtual channel 6, and virtual channel 7 during times t_0 to time t_{ads1} , t_{ads1} to t_{ads} , t_{ads} to t_{ads+10} , t_{ads+10} to t_{ads2} , and t_{ads2} to t_{end+10} , respectively. Viewers at interactive services subscriber location 222c will receive virtual channel 1, virtual channel 8, virtual channel 9, virtual channel 6, virtual channel 10, and virtual channel 11 during times t_0 to t_{ads1} , t_{ads1} to $t_{ads1+10}$, $t_{ads1+10}$ to t_{ads+10} , t_{ads+10} to t_{ads2} , t_{ads2} to $t_{ads2+10}$, and $t_{ads2+10}$ to t_{end+20} , respectively. Thus, viewers at location 222a may complete viewing the VOD 10 minutes before those at location 222b and twenty minutes before those at location 222c.

The timing schemes used in order to provide locations 222a, 222b, and 222c with their respective desired amount of advertisements will now be described. Assume the VOD, without any advertisements, is 120 minutes in duration. Assume further that locations 222a, 222b, and 222c all requested that the VOD begin at an identical time, t_0 . Assume further that time $t_{ads2+10}$ is 110 minutes past time t_0 , or t_{0+110} . In this case, viewers at location 222a will view the 111th minute of the VOD from time $t_{ads2+10}$ to time $t_{ads2+11}$. Viewers at location 222b will view the 101st minute of the VOD from time $t_{ads2+10}$ to time $t_{ads2+11}$. This is because viewers at location 222b have viewed ten minutes of advertisements (from time t_{ads} to time t_{ads+10}) within the first 110 minutes and thus, have only viewed 100 minutes of the VOD. Viewers at location 222c will view the 91st minute of the VOD from time $t_{ads2+10}$ to time $t_{ads2+11}$. This is because viewers at location 222c have viewed twenty minutes of advertisements (from time t_{ads1} to time $t_{ads1+10}$ and from time t_{ads2} to time $t_{ads2+10}$) within the first 110 minutes and thus, have only viewed ninety minutes of the VOD.

Initially, the timing scheme described above appears to present difficulty due to creating staggered

playing times for a single VOD. Staggered playing times refers to instances wherein viewers at more than one location, e.g., 222a - 222c, starts a VOD at the same time (unlike staggered starting times) but do not finish at the same time due to some factor (e.g., differing amounts of advertising desired at different locations). However, those skilled in the art will realize that the concept of staggered starting times, as described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/965493 entitled "Interactive Television Multicasting" filed October 23, 1992 with particular reference to Figures 5 and 6, may be applied to staggered playing times within a VOD as in the above example. For example, if the VOD was shown every ten minutes, viewers at location 222b could be transferred to receive the same signals as viewers at a different location, e.g., 222d, that requested no advertisements and also requested to begin the VOD at time t_{0+10} . This is because at time t_{0+110} , viewers at location 222d will begin to view the 101st minute of the VOD just like viewers at location 222b (because viewers at location 222d will have seen 100 minutes total [t_{0+110} minus t_{0+10}] without any advertisements).

The VOD application of the present invention described above is only by way of example. Those skilled in the art will realize that the VOD application may be modified from the above example in a number of ways including, but not limited to, involving more or fewer viewers for the same video, involving more or fewer viewers for different videos, involving different length advertising segments (e.g., four five minute segments instead of two ten minute segments for location 222c), and/or providing the VOD to non-viewers (e.g., a VCR) if legally permissible.

The VOD application of the present invention may also utilize a feature wherein the viewer is notified that an upcoming set of advertisements is about to be shown in, e.g., two minutes. The viewer may also be supplied with the length of time needed to view the upcoming set of advertisements (e.g., five minutes). The viewer may then be prompted for a response as to whether the viewer desires to "cancel" that set of advertisements. The ITV system 200 would then react according to the response.

The VOD application of the present invention may also be used to identify a set of shows transmitted on behalf of a subscriber to interactive television services during a billing period. Typically, the billing period would be monthly. Each VOD could be charged to an account of the interactive services subscriber locations, e.g., 222a - 222d, based upon the amount of advertising viewed with each VOD. Typically, the more advertising presented, the lower the charge for the VOD. Thus, in the above example, the accounts corresponding to locations 222a through 222d may be billed \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00, respectively, for the requested VOD service provided.

Further, the present invention is not limited to VOD applications and may, in fact, be utilized by a subscriber that does not use request a VOD. For example, a provider of interactive services may have three basic monthly rates. A first rate would be charged to those accounts indicating a desire for no advertisements, regardless of whether they are requesting a sporting event, a re-run of a situation comedy, the news, etc. A second rate would be charged to those accounts indicating a desire to view a minimal amount of advertisements. A third rate would be charged to those accounts indicating a desire to watch a more than minimal amount of advertisements. In this situation, the first rate would be the highest monthly rate and the third rate would be the lowest monthly rate. The rate could be adjusted up or down if a viewer at the interactive services subscriber location indicates that for a particular show or time frame, an amount of advertisements different than the "default" monthly amount is desired. The charge to the account could, for example, be adjusted on a pro-rata basis between, e.g., the first rate and the second rate. Thus, a requested show need not be limited to a VOD but may include simply turning on one's ITV to a sporting event, a re-run of a situation comedy, the news, etc.

Regardless of whether the present invention is used in a VOD application or otherwise, figure 5 shows a simplified version of a flow chart that gives an example of how the amount of advertisements is determined. In fact, it also shows an example of how a subscriber's bill may be adjusted based upon shows viewed. Box 224 indicates that a viewer has turned on an ITV. Box 226 indicates that the viewer has selected a channel. Decision box 228 determines whether the viewer has selected a VOD channel. If so, the viewer is prompted for a desired level of commercial activity as shown in box 230. If not, decision box 232 determines if the viewer has indicated a desire for a level of advertising other than the default level for that figure 5 shows a simplified version of a flow chart that gives an example of how a subscriber's bill amount is determined. This may be done in a number of ways. One example would be to prompt the viewer for any desired changes. Another example would be to only change the default level if the viewer enters a command without being prompted. If the default level is applicable, box 234 assigns this level. Otherwise, box 236 assigns the level of advertising activity based upon the viewer reply. If the VOD channel is selected, decision box 238 determines whether the viewer has adequately responded to the prompt from decision box 230. If the viewer does not adequately respond within a predetermined amount of time (e.g., thirty seconds), decision box 240 and box 242 assign a default level of advertising to be viewed with the requested show. However, if the viewer makes an adequate response, box 236 assigns the level of advertising ac-

tivity based upon the viewer reply. Next, boxes 244 and 246 determine the content of the show and transmit it to the interactive television services subscriber location, e.g., 222a. Next, billing for a VOD is determined by boxes 248 and 250. However, if the VOD channel was not selected, billing is determined by boxes 252, 254, and 256. Finally, boxes 258 and 260 are shown to account for the viewer selecting another channel (or keeping tuned to the same channel for the next show) or turning off the ITV, respectively. Those skilled in the art will realize that many modifications may be made to the above description.

Although the invention has been described with respect to an ITV environment running a VOD application, those skilled in the art will realize that the show may be anything that is requested. This includes, but is not limited to, such things as audio-visual shows, interactive shows, audio shows, shopping services, transactional shows, etc...

Claims

1. A method comprising the step of transmitting to a interactive services subscriber location a program and a set of advertisements wherein the set of advertisements is selected based upon an input from a user associated with the interactive services subscriber location, the input comprising an indicator of an amount of advertisements in the set of advertisements.
2. A method comprising the step of transmitting a program to a plurality of interactive service subscriber locations wherein each interactive service subscriber location is associated with a user and a set of advertisements, wherein the set of advertisements is transmitted to the interactive service subscriber location along with the program, and wherein the set of advertisements is selected based upon an input from the user, the input comprising an indicator of an amount of advertisements in the set of advertisements.
3. A method comprising the step of transmitting a plurality of programs to a plurality of interactive service subscriber locations wherein each interactive service subscriber location is associated with a program from the plurality of programs, a user and a set of advertisements, wherein the set of advertisements is transmitted to the interactive service subscriber location along with the program, and wherein the set of advertisements is selected based upon an input from the user, the input comprising an indicator of an amount of advertisements in the set of advertisements.
4. A method comprising:

- (a) prompting a user at an interactive service subscriber location to enter a desired level of commercial activity;
- (b) receiving a response from the user;
- (c) based upon the response, selecting a set of commercials; and 5
- (d) sending a show to the interactive service subscriber location, the show comprising a set of signals representing a requested show and the set of commercials. 10

5. A method comprising:

- (a) prompting a user at an interactive service subscriber location to enter a desired level of commercial activity; 15
- (b) waiting a predetermined amount of time for a response from the user; and
- (c) after the predetermined amount of time has elapsed, assigning a default entry to the desired level of commercial activity; 20
- (d) based upon the desired level of commercial activity, selecting a set of commercials; and
- (e) sending a show to the interactive service subscriber location, the show comprising a set of signals representing a requested show and the set of commercials. 25

6. A method comprising:

- (a) searching a memory unit for a desired level of commercial activity, the desired level of commercial activity having been defined by a user of an interactive service subscriber location; 30
- (b) based upon the desired level of commercial activity, selecting a set of commercials; and 35
- (c) sending a show to the interactive service subscriber location, the show comprising a set of signals representing a requested show and the set of commercials. 40

7. A method comprising:

- (a) identifying a set of shows transmitted on behalf of a subscriber to interactive television services during a billing period, each show in the set of shows comprising a requested show and a desired level of commercial activity, both the requested show and the desired level of commercial activity being selectable by a user of an account of the subscriber; and 45
- (b) charging the account based upon the set of shows. 50

55

FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

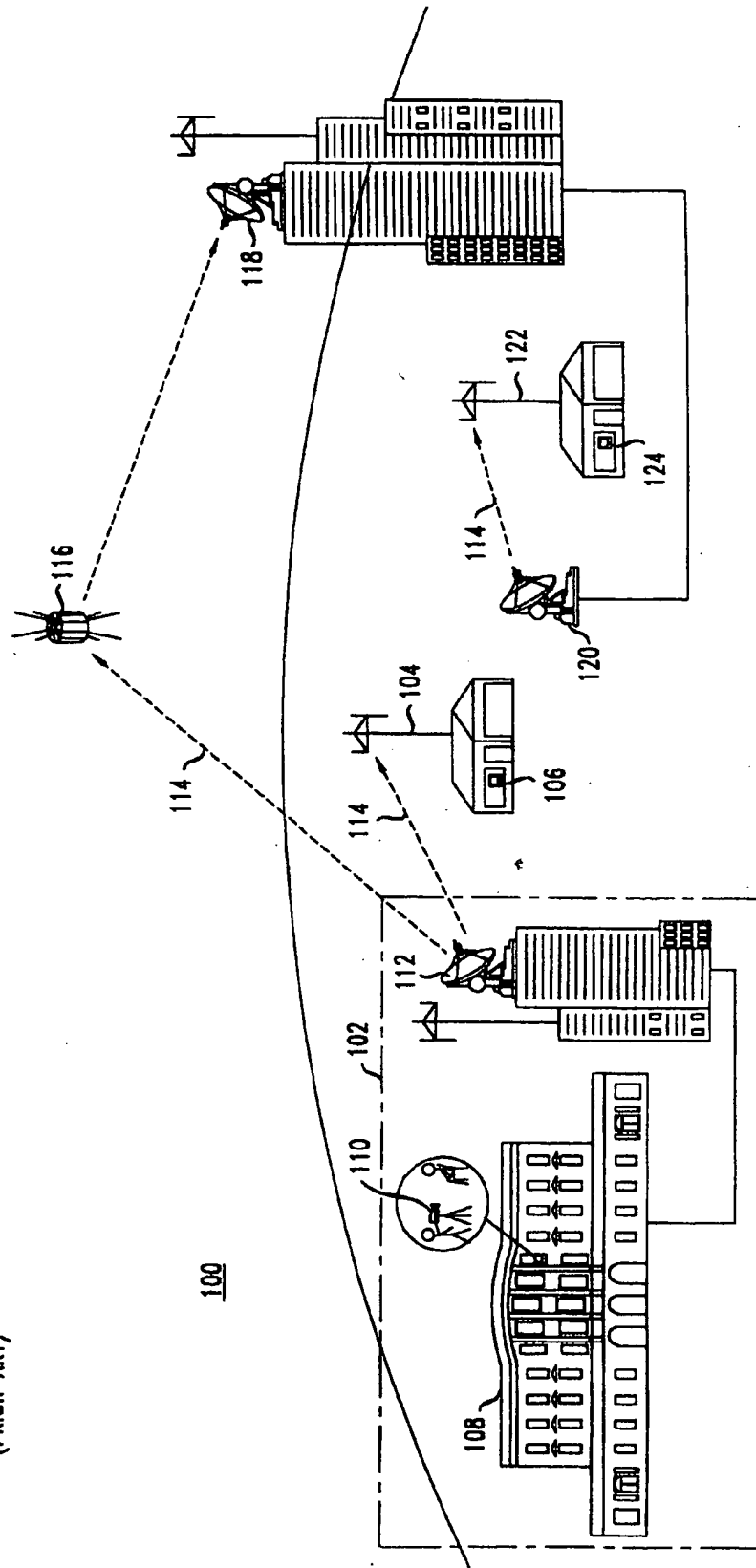


FIG. 2
(PRIOR ART)

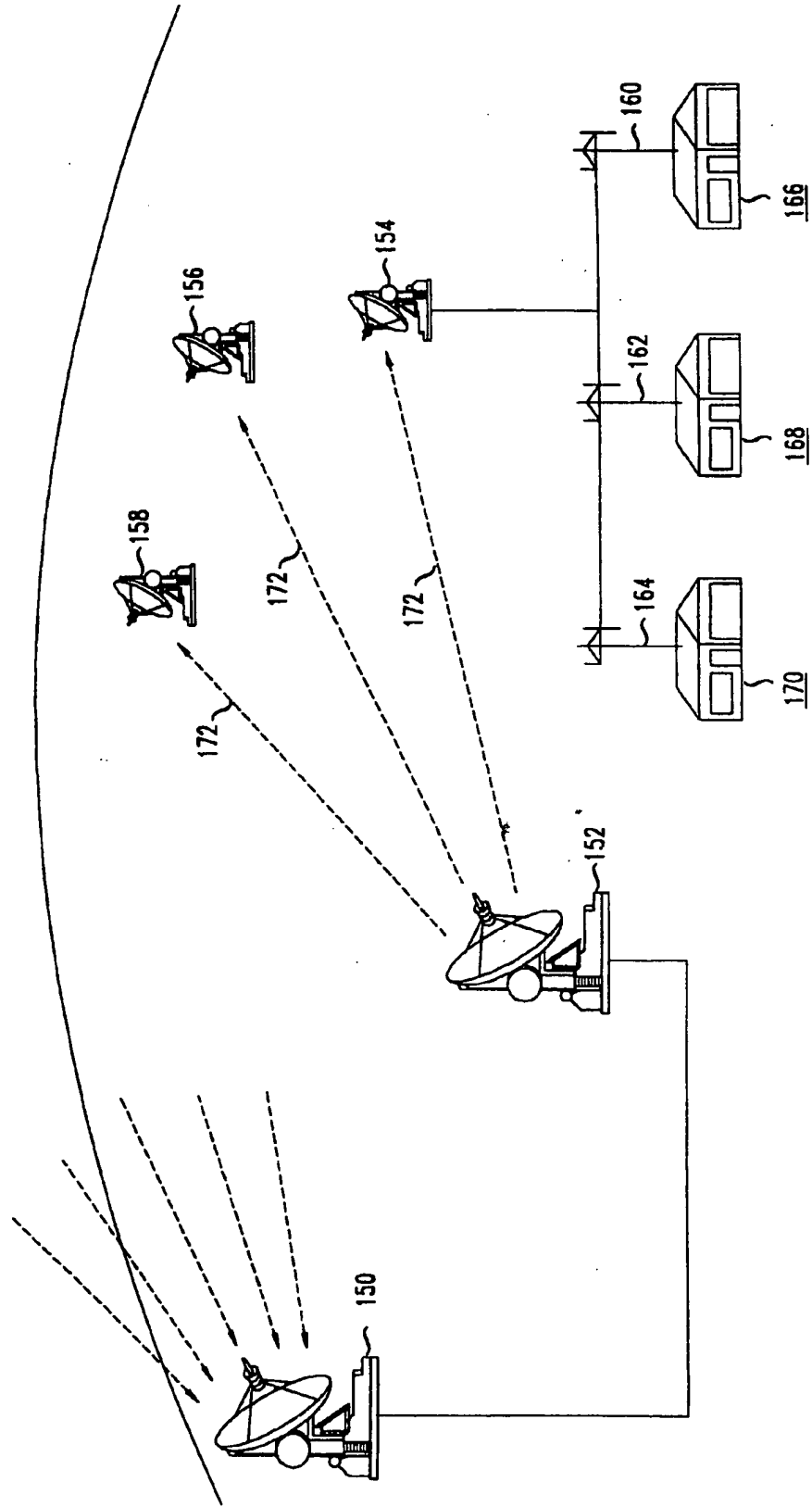


FIG. 3

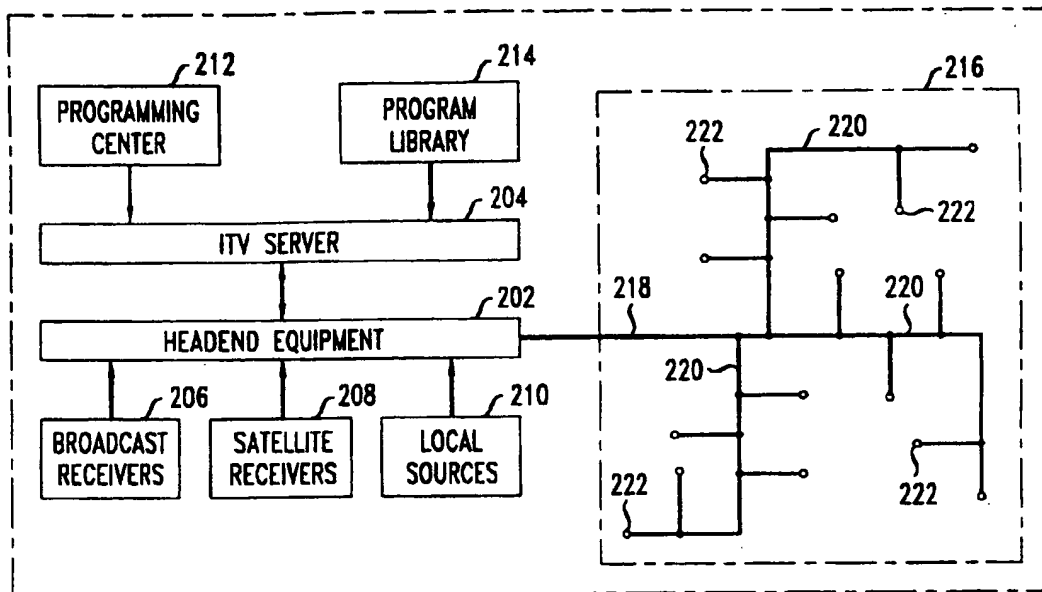
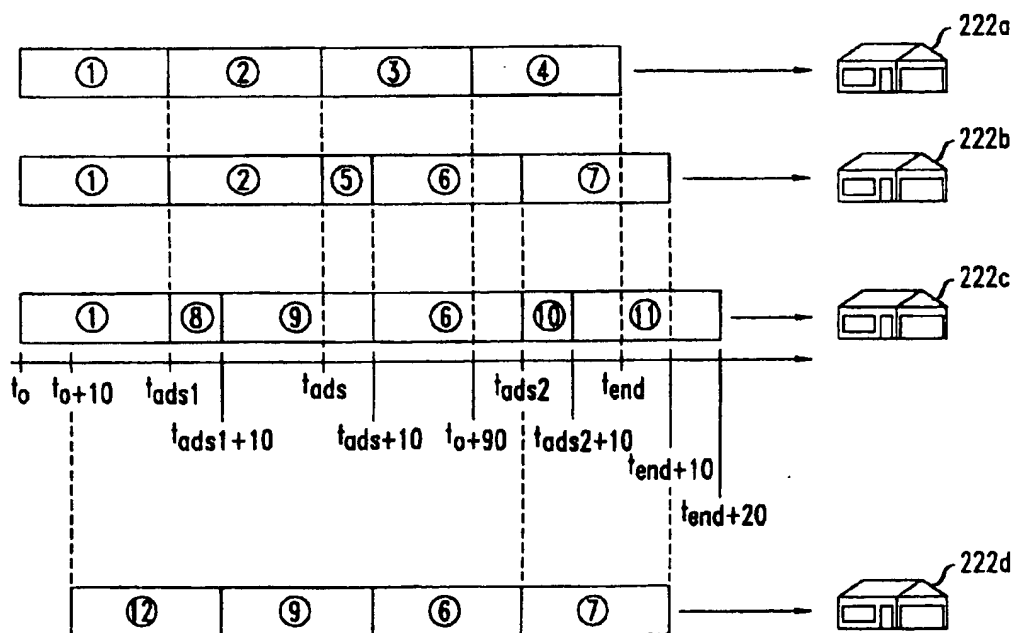
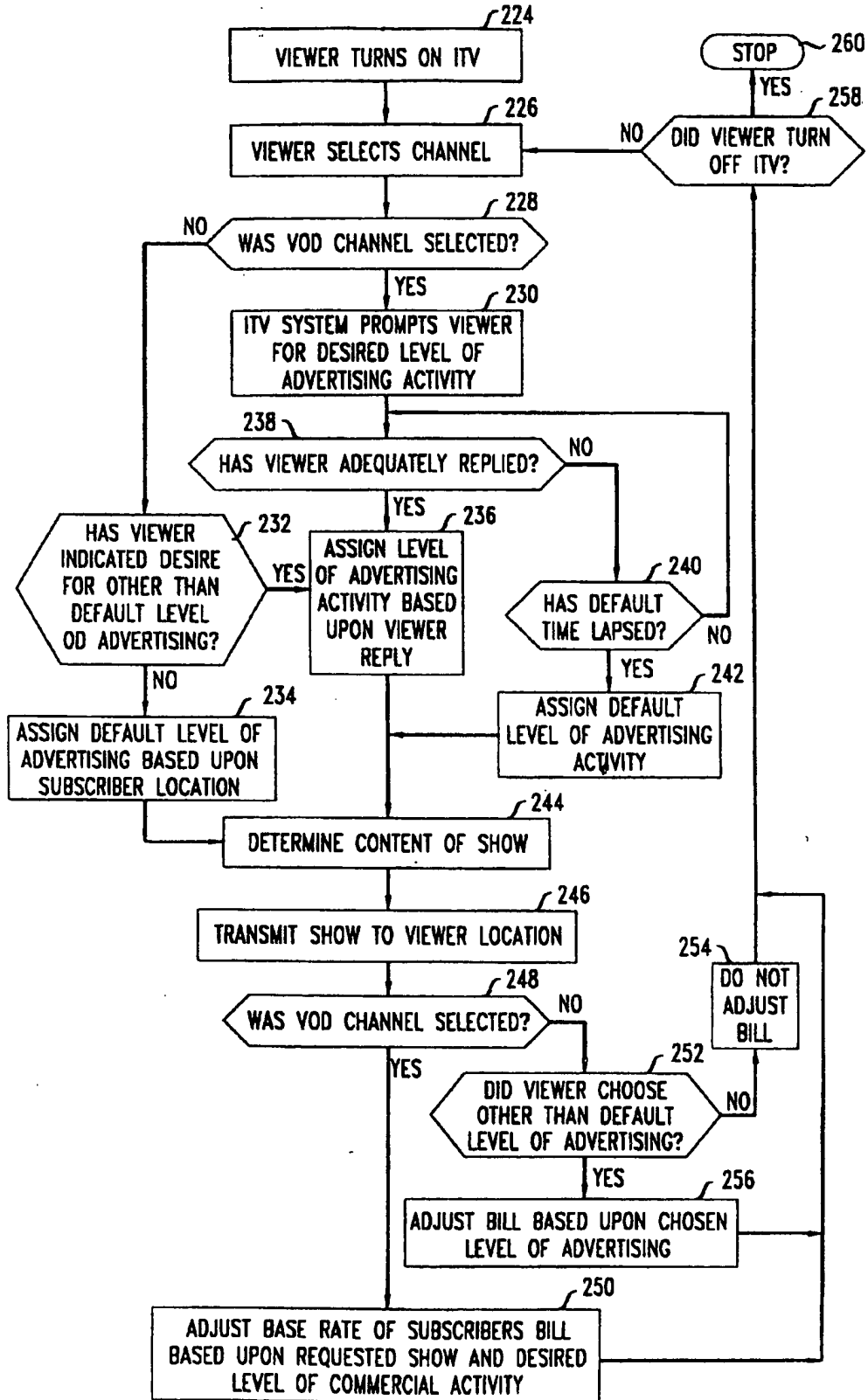


FIG. 4







(11) Publication number : **0 680 214 A3**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number : **95302571.5**

(51) Int. Cl.⁸ : **H04N 7/173, H04N 7/16**

(22) Date of filing : **19.04.95**

(30) Priority : **29.04.94 US 236286**

(43) Date of publication of application :
02.11.95 Bulletin 95/44

(84) Designated Contracting States :
DE FR GB IT

(88) Date of deferred publication of search report :
06.12.95 Bulletin 95/49

(71) Applicant : **AT & T Corp.**
32 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10013-2412 (US)

(72) Inventor : **Blahut, Donald Edgar**
9 Stevens Drive
Holmdel, New Jersey 07733 (US)
Inventor : **Story, Guy Ashley**
151 Spring Street

New York, New York 10012 (US)

Inventor : **Schell, William Martin**

910 Johnston Drive

Watchung, New Jersey 07060 (US)

Inventor : **Szurkowski, Edward Stanley**

9 Collinwood Road

Maplewood, New Jersey 07040 (US)

(74) Representative : **Johnston, Kenneth Graham et al**
AT&T (UK) Ltd.
5 Mornington Road
Woodford Green Essex, IG8 OTU (GB)

(54) **Sending of and billing for interactive shows based upon advertising activity.**

(57) Described is a technique for an interactive television ("ITV") system wherein viewers are allowed to select a desired level of advertisements with which they are provided. The technique comprises transmitting to a interactive services subscriber location a program and a set of advertisements (collectively referred to as a "show"). The set of advertisements is selected based upon an input from a user associated with the interactive services subscriber location. The input comprises an indicator of an amount of advertisements in the set of advertisements. Another feature of the ITV system described is that it allows for adjusting an amount of a bill of a subscriber to interactive television services based upon the amount of advertisements viewed in a show.

EP 0 680 214 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 95 30 2571

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.6)
X	EP-A-0 355 697 (HITACHI LTD) 28 February 1990 * page 3, line 38 - line 55 * * page 4, line 37 - line 47; table 1 * * page 6, line 19 - page 7, line 1 * * page 16, line 10 - line 63 * ---	1-7	H04N7/173 H04N7/16
Y	WO-A-90 03706 (RIGHT HEMISPHERE PTY LTD) 5 April 1990 * the whole document * ---	1-7	
Y	EP-A-0 536 628 (GEN INSTRUMENT CORP) 14 April 1993 * page 5, line 27 - page 5, line 52 * ---	1-7	
A	US-A-4 630 108 (GOMERSALL EARL R) 16 December 1986 * the whole document * -----	1-7	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL.6)
			H04N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 13 October 1995	Examiner Greve, M
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 150 (04/95) (P/ACH)

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☒ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☒ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.